



WinSite

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## WinSite Featured Software

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computer while  
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Computer reads news,  
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### InfoCard@WinSite

Program Name	HTMLed	Download Now
<b>Description</b>	Shareware HTML editor with tables, forms	
<b>Version/File</b>	2.0c	html32.exe
<b>Date</b>	26 Apr 97	
<b>License/Cost</b>	ShareWare	
<b>Runs on</b>	Win 95/98/ME	
<b>File Size</b>	1.35MB	
<b>Requirements</b>		
<b>Language</b>		
<b>Downloads</b>	124	
<b>Submitted By</b>	Peter Crawshaw sales@ist.ca	
<b>Company</b>	Internet Software Technologies	
<b>User Rating</b>	Waiting for first 5 votes.	<a href="#">Vote Here</a>
<b>User Comments</b>	No Reviews	<a href="#">Submit Review</a>

Visual  
constructor  
for image  
processing

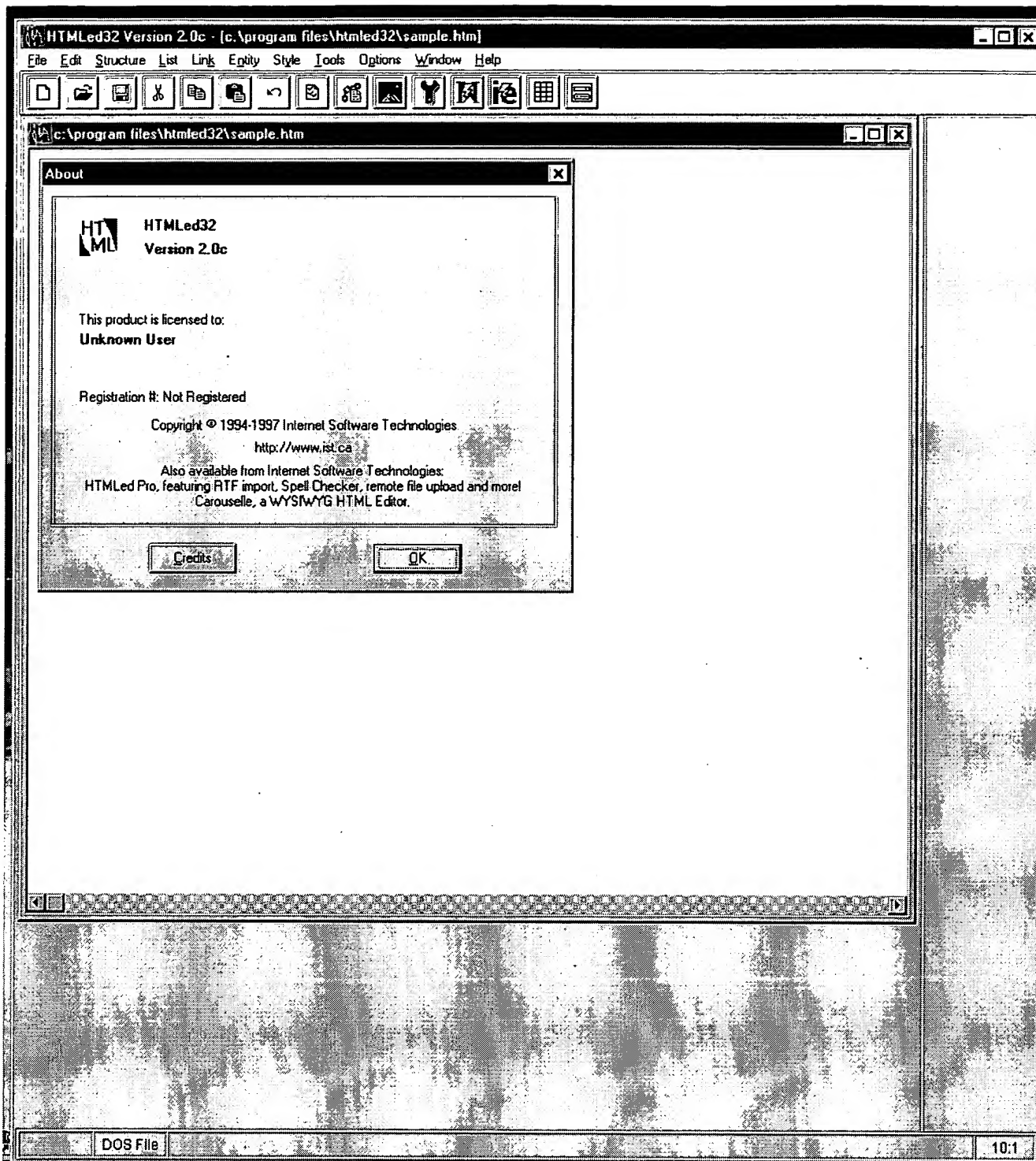
SIMAGIS™

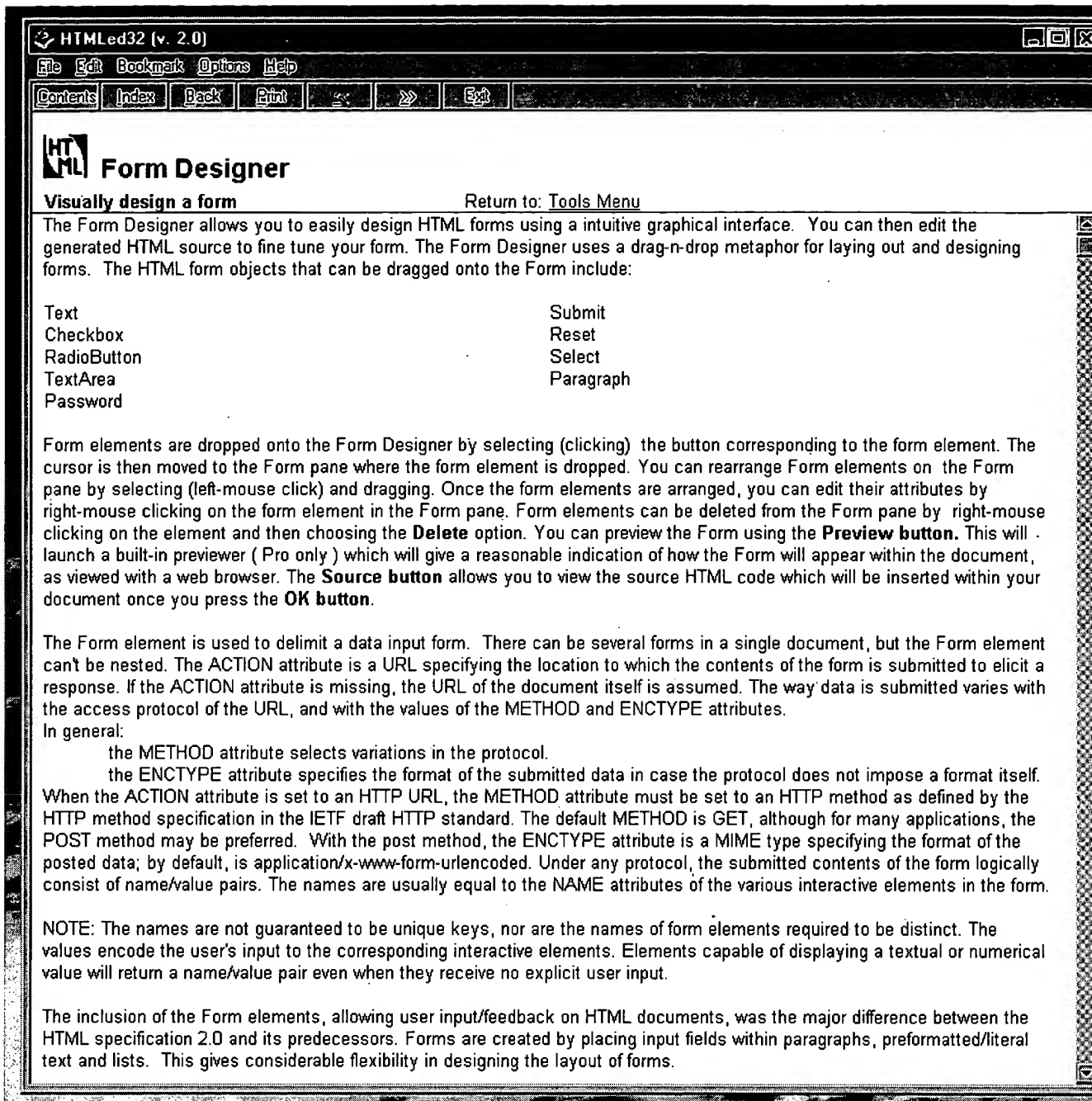


HTMLed

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(1)







## Form Designer

Visually design a form

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### Form Elements :

<FORM> ... </FORM>	A form within a document
<INPUT ...> ... </INPUT>	One input field
<OPTION>	One option within a Select element.
<SELECT> ... </SELECT>	A selection from a finite set of options
<TEXTAREA ...>...</TEXTAREA>	A multi-line input field

Each variable field is defined by an INPUT, TEXTAREA, or OPTION element and must have a NAME attribute to identify its value in the data returned when the form is submitted.

Example of use (a questionnaire form):

```
<H3>Sample Questionnaire</H3>
<P>Please fill out this questionnaire:
<FORM METHOD="POST" ACTION="http://www.ist.ca/sample">
<P>Your name: <INPUT NAME="name" size="48">
<P>Male <INPUT NAME="gender" TYPE=RADIO VALUE="male">
<P>Female <INPUT NAME="gender" TYPE=RADIO VALUE="female">
<P>Number in family: <INPUT NAME="family" TYPE=text>
<P>Cities in which you maintain a residence:
<UL>
<LI>Montreal<INPUT NAME="city" TYPE=checkbox VALUE="montreal">
<LI>New York<INPUT NAME="city" TYPE=checkbox VALUE="newyork">

<LI>Other <TEXTAREA NAME="other" cols=48 rows=4></textarea>
</UL>
Nickname: <INPUT NAME="nickname" SIZE="42">
<P>Thank you for responding to this questionnaire.
<P><INPUT TYPE=SUBMIT> <INPUT TYPE=RESET>
</FORM>
```

In the example above, the <P> and <UL> elements have been used to lay out the text and input fields. The HTML browser is responsible for handling which field will currently get keyboard input.

Many platforms have existing conventions for forms, for example, using Tab and Shift keys to move the keyboard focus forwards and backwards between fields, and using the Enter key to submit the form. In the example, the SUBMIT and RESET buttons are specified explicitly with special purpose fields. The SUBMIT button is used to e-mail the form or send its contents to the server as specified by the ACTION attribute, while RESET resets the fields to their initial values. When the form consists of a single text field, it may be appropriate to leave such buttons out and rely on the Enter key.

The Input element is used for a large variety of types of input fields. To let users enter more than one line of text, use the Textarea element.

**HTTP File Upload:** It is possible to write forms that ask for files as input, rather than input boxes and other simple elements such as checkboxes and radio buttons.

An example of such a form would be:

```
<FORM ENCTYPE="multipart/form-data" ACTION="_URL_" METHOD=POST>
Send this file: <INPUT NAME="userfile" TYPE="file">
<INPUT TYPE="submit" VALUE="Send File">
</FORM>
```

**NOTE :** This method of file upload is not yet standard. The Internet Draft, "Form based file upload in HTML", suggested adding a FILE option to the TYPE attribute of the INPUT element, allowing an ACCEPT attribute for the INPUT element (which is a list of media types or type patterns allowed for the input) and allowing the ENCTYPE of a form to be multipart/form-data.

